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3,109,437

HAIR DRYER

Filed May 21, 1959

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

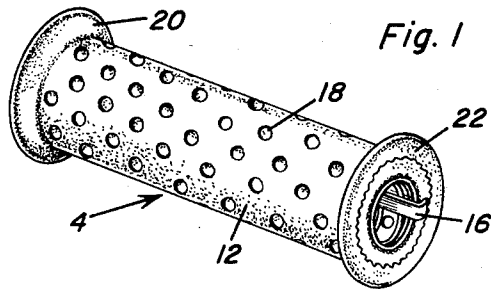


Fig. 1

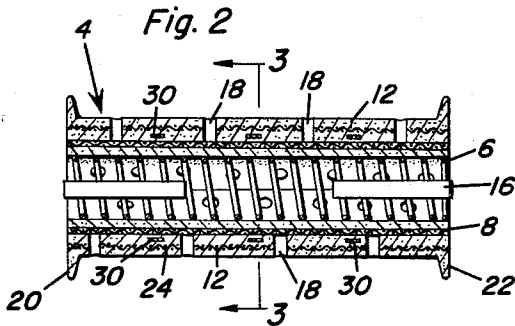


Fig. 2

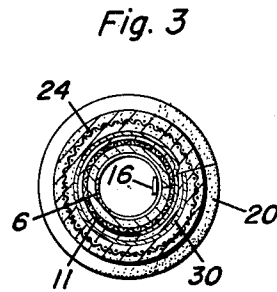


Fig. 3

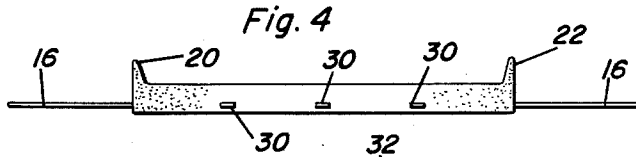


Fig. 4

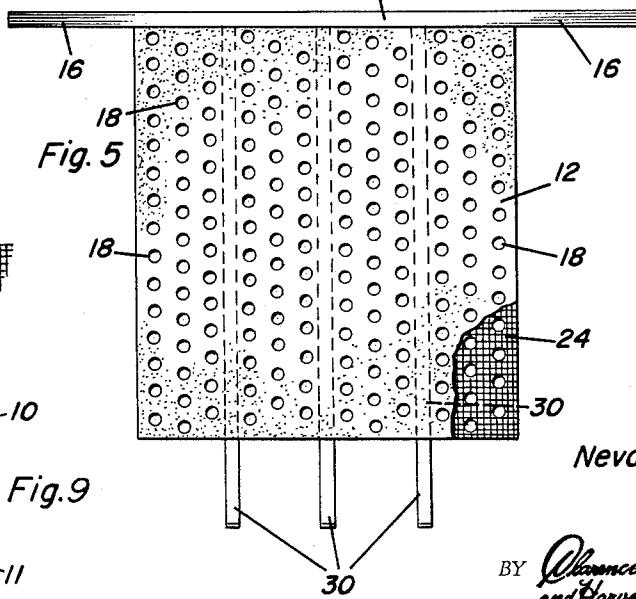


Fig. 5

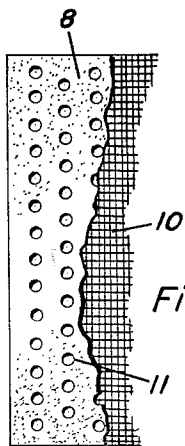


Fig. 9

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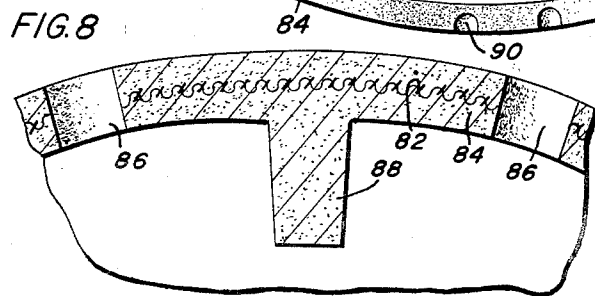
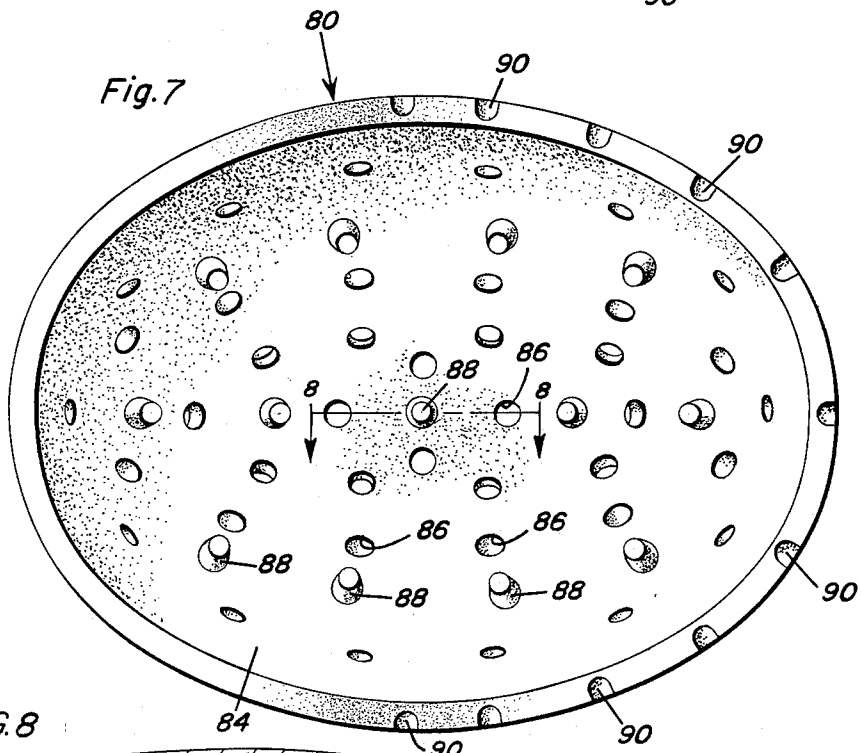
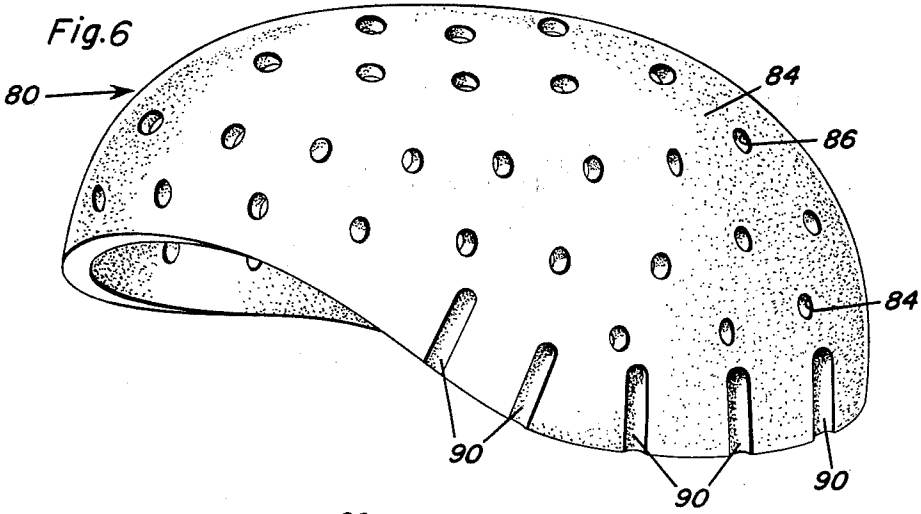
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HAIR DRYER

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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3,109,437
HAIR DRYER

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5 Claims. (Cl. 132-9)

This invention relates to hair dryers and more particularly to a dryer to facilitate drying of hair by means of absorption.

An object of the invention is to provide an absorption member which may be shaped in numerous ways to serve specific duties in the drying of hair, the absorption member adapted to be placed on the hair in order to withdraw moisture from the hair and thereby materially reduce the time element in hair drying.

Briefly, the invention is embodied in a moisture absorption substance such as cellulose, sponge, absorbing paper and the like, which is specially shaped or capable of being shaped to serve general or specific purposes in hair drying such as fitting around pin curls, fitting over the crown of the head and many others.

The different hair styles require slightly different treatment and configurations of dryers in accordance with this invention. Although the configuration will vary in accordance with the specific use, each configuration contributes to the same end result of reducing the time of drying the hair after the hair is set or otherwise treated. The result is that the discomfort of heat application by hot air dryers, blowers and the like is avoided.

These together with other objects and advantages which will become subsequently apparent reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of a dryer used for the drying of a hair curl.

FIGURE 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the dryer in FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 3-3 of FIGURE 2.

FIGURE 4 is an end view of the device in FIGURE 1 prior to rolling.

FIGURE 5 is a plan view of the device shown in FIGURE 4, parts being broken away to illustrate an otherwise hidden detail of construction.

FIGURE 6 is a perspective view of another dryer used to fit over the crown of the head.

FIGURE 7 is a bottom view of the dryer in FIGURE 6.

FIGURE 8 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 8-8 of FIGURE 7.

FIGURE 9 is a fragmentary elevational view showing a pad used with the dryer in FIGURE 1.

In the accompanying drawings FIGURES 1-5 show dryer 4, its construction and method of use. Dryer 4 is specially designed to be used for rolling of a hair curl. Dryer 4, as all other dryers illustrated in the drawings, is made from a highly absorbent substance which is used to absorb the moisture from the hair. There are a number of commercially available substances which will serve this purpose, among which are highly absorbent paper or paper materials, cellulose such as that used in the production of synthetic sponges, certain natural sponges of correct quality and texture and others.

Dryer 4 is made of a coil spring-like frame 6 of metal or plastic on which a reusable or disposable pad 8 is wound. Pad 8 may be a single ply absorbent panel or made of a mesh ply 10 with one or more apertured plies 11 adhered thereto. The hair is rolled onto pad 8, and where there is a flat panel 12 capable of being rolled into a cylindrical formation (FIGURE 1). Thereafter

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the panel is fastened in place on the lock of hair by the elongate bendable tabs 16 which are connected with panel 12 and extend beyond two edges of panel 12.

Structurally, panel 12 is made of an absorbent pad of essentially rectangular shape (FIGURE 5), and there are a number of air passages 18 in the form of numerous perforations in the panel. Two longitudinal ribs 20 and 22 rise from the outer surface of panel 12 and they are at opposing edges of the panel. Wire or plastic mesh screen 24 is embedded in panel 12 between the upper and lower surfaces thereof to furnish body and a workable, limited stiffness to the panel. Elongate metallic strips 30 which are parallel, are embedded in panel 12 between the upper and lower surfaces thereof and they are adapted to be placed over frame 6 in attaching the panel in place as a cylindrical cover for frame 6. Transverse bendable metallic strip 32, as are strips 30, is attached to the ends of strips 30. The ends of strip 32 form tabs 16 by which to bend over and into the bore of frame 6 to thereby clinch panel 12 onto the frame.

In use and operation, the hair lock is wound around pad 8 on frame 6 in order to form the curl. Thereafter panel 12 is placed over the hair and fastened in place as described previously. The absorption characteristic of panel 12 and pad 8 draws moisture from the hair to facilitate drying the hair. Air circulation is permitted through the numerous passages 18 and through the ends of the frame 6 and the panel 12 when the panel 12 is in a cylindrical formation as shown in FIGURE 1.

FIGURES 6-8 disclose a very important dryer 80. Dryer 80 is an essentially concavo-convex body to fit over the crown of the head and to be placed over damp pin curls or other hair arrangements. The dryer 80 is made of absorbent material the same as all other dryers disclosed herein, and it has a plastic or wire mesh screen 82 embedded between the upper and lower surfaces of the panel 84 from which the body is made. A number of air passages composed of apertures 86 are dispersed throughout the panel 84 for free circulation of air. A plurality of stand-off projections 88 are made integral with the inner surface of panel 84 in order to contact the hair and act as wicks to withdraw moisture from the crown of the head and thereby further hasten drying. A number of elongate recesses 90 open through the outer surface of panel 84 at the edge thereof in order to receive conventional hair fasteners as "bobby" pins to engage the hair at spaced intervals.

In all disclosed dryers the edges may be reinforced by a nylon thread or by molding a stiffer edge thereon. Further, it is intended that all of the dryers can be used in two ways. One is as a permanent possession that is to be used over and over again, and the other is as a disposable item. When constructed of highly absorbent cotton or cotton-like substance covered with cheesecloth or the like, the dryers may be made very cheaply. The same holds true for blotting paper material from which the dryers may be made. In fact, any of the materials discussed herein are inexpensive enough so that any or all of the dryers may be used as disposable items.

The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation shown and described, and accordingly all suitable modifications and equivalents may be restored to, falling within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed as new is as follows:

1. A dryer for rapidly drying wet hair, the dryer comprising a flexible panel of absorbent material, said panel having a stiffening strip therein with the ends of the strip

protruding beyond the edges of the panel and constituting bendable tabs, a reinforcing and stiffening member within said panel, said panel having a plurality of perforations therein to facilitate air circulation, said panel being bendable, a generally cylindrical coil spring-like pin curl frame, said panel being wound about said frame and adapted to sandwich hair between the inner surface of the panel and said frame, said tabs being removably bent over the ends of the frame and holding the panel in an essentially cylindrical formation thereon.

2. A dryer for rapidly drying wet hair, the dryer comprising a flexible panel of absorbent material, said panel having a stiffening strip therein with the ends of the strip protruding beyond the edges of the panel and constituting bendable tabs, a reinforcing and stiffening member within said panel, said panel having a plurality of perforations therein to facilitate air circulation, said panel being bendable, a generally cylindrical coil spring-like pin curl frame, said panel being wound about said frame and adapted to sandwich hair between the inner surface of the panel and said frame, said tabs being removably bent over the ends of the frame and holding the panel in an essentially cylindrical formation thereon, elongate ribs at the edges of said panel.

3. A dryer for rapidly drying wet hair, said dryer comprising a flexible panel of absorbent spongy material, said panel having a plurality of air passages formed therethrough to facilitate circulation of air through said panel, said panel being adapted to be disposed in surface-to-surface contacting relation with locks of wet hair and to absorb water from the locks whereby air passing through said air passages will cause the water absorbed by said panel and disposed about said air passages to be evaporated thereby enabling further water to be absorbed by said panel and move therethrough toward said air

passages by capillary action and thereafter be evaporated, said air passages being spaced uniformly throughout the area of said panel and each being of a cross-sectional area considerably greater than the inherent pores in said spongy panel, and a stiff but flexible screen-like backing embedded in said flexible panel, extending substantially throughout the full plan area of said panel, and dividing the panel into two plies between which said backing is sandwiched in order to add body to the panel, whereby water in one ply may move therefrom through the screen-like backing and into the other ply resting thereagainst through the voids in the backing by capillary action.

4. The dryer of claim 3 wherein, said dryer comprises a concavo-convex panel, said concavo-convex panel adapted to be supported above the crown of the head, a plurality of projections extending from the concave surface of said panel and adapted to abut the hair on the head of the user to form wicks by which moisture is drawn into said concavo-convex panel.

5. The dryer of claim 3 wherein said flexible screen-like backing has air passages formed therethrough conforming to the general size and shape of the first-mentioned openings and registered therewith.

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